DECEMBER, 1789. THE NUMB. 3106.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1789.

STATE OF NEW-JERSEY.

An ACT for raiſing the value of the Bills of Credit of this State, and for the ſpecific performance of contracts.

Sect. 1. BE it enacted by the Council and General Aſſembly of this State, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, That the Treaſurer of the State be authorized and directed, from the monies which he ſhall have received by virtue of an act, entituled "An Act for raiſing a revenue of thirty-one thouſand two hundred and fifty-nine pounds five ſhillings per annum, for the term of twenty-five years, for the purpoſe of paying the intereſt and principal of debts due from the United States, agreeably to a recommendation of Congreſs of the eighteenth day of April, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-three, and for appropriating the ſame to complete the payment of five years intereſt upon all loan office certificates, the holders of which are qualified by law to demand the ſame, and four years intereſt upon all other continental certificates, the holders whereof are qualified as aforeſaid, and to lay the remainder, if any there be, together with all unappropriated monies which may be in his hands, or ſhall be raiſed by virtue of this act, before Benjamin Van Cleve, James Ewing, and Maſkell Ewing, Eſquires, or any two of them, who are hereby authorized and directed to cancel the ſame, and to tranſmit from time to time to the Legiſlature of this State an account of their proceedings, and of the ſums, numbers and denominations of the bills ſo cancelled, to be inſpected and burned by a committee thereof.

Sect. 2. And whereas Congreſs have made proviſion for the payment of the invalid penſioners from the fourth day of March laſt, Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the paſſing of this act the Treaſurer of this State ſhall not be authorized to make any further payment to invalid penſioners, but all ſums of money which were by law appropriated for that purpoſe ſhall be cancelled in the manner directed in the firſt ſection of this act.

Sect. 3. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That there ſhall be aſſeſſed, levied and raiſed on the ſeveral inhabitants of this State, their goods and chattels, lands and tenements within the ſame, the ſum of twelve thouſand five hundred pounds, in the bills of credit of this ſtate, to be paid into the Treaſury on the tenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety, agreeably to the rates, valuations and proportions directed in the ſecond, third and fourth ſections of an act to raiſe the ſum of twelve thouſand five hundred pounds, for the purpoſe of paying the intereſt on the debt due from this State to the inhabitants thereof," paſſed June ſeventh, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven.

Sect. 4. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid ſum of twelve thouſand five hundred pounds ſhall be aſſeſſed, levied and raiſed in the mode preſcribed by the act, entituled "An Act to aſcertain the time and mode of levying taxes, and the better to enforce the collection thereof," paſſed June five, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſeven; and the ſeveral officers mentioned in the laſt recited act are hereby required to perform the ſeveral duties on them therein enjoined, at the reſpective periods hereafter eſtabliſhed by this act, with an allowance of nine pence upon the pounds to the Aſſeſſors and Collectors of the townſhips and diſtricts, and two pence upon the pound to the Collectors of the counties, as a reward for their ſervices, and under the ſame fines and forfeitures for a neglect of duty, as in the aforeſaid act and the ſupplement thereto is impoſed.

Sect. 5. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral officers authorized by the laſt recited act to aſſeſs and collect the taxes of the State ſhall do and perform the ſeveral duties and ſervices therein required of them, in the aſſeſſing and collecting the tax impoſed by this act, at and within the reſpective periods of time following, to wit, the Aſſeſſeſſors in the different townſhips and diſtricts ſhall make out a liſt of the rateables in their reſpective townſhips or diſtricts, between the firſt day of January and the twenty-fifth day of February next, and meet togther in the different counties at the place appointed by law to make the aſſeſſment of the county, on the firſt Wedneſday in March, and within fifteen days thereafter deliver to the Collectors exact duplicates of the aſſeſſment according to law: And it is further enacted, that the Commiſſioners of Appeal ſhall ſit to perform the duties required of them on the firſt Wedneſday of May, the Collectors of townſhips and diſtricts make returns of delinquents to a Juſtice of the Peace on the laſt Tueſday in June, and pay the money by them collected to the Collector of the county to which they belong the day following, to be by ſaid county Collector depoſited in the Treaſury of the State on the tenth day of July: And if it ſo happen that a new appointment of townſhip Aſſeſſors or Collectors ſhould take place in any of the counties of this State, during the time that the ſervices required of them by this act are performing, the perſon to whom the execution of the buſineſs was firſt legally entruſted ſhall continue in office, ſo far as reſpects the collection of this tax, until the ſame be accompliſhed, ſubject to the like penalties, and entitled to the ſame rewards, as though no new appointment had been made, any thing in the laws and uſages of this State to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Sect. 6. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all Judges, Juſtices, Collectors, Conſtables, Sheriffs, and others concerned in the collection of the deficiencies of this tax, upon the return of delinquents ſhall purſue the ſame method, be indulged with the ſame length of time, but no longer, and be ſubject to the ſame fines and forfeitures for neglect of duty. as is preſcribed, given and impoſed by the act laſt above recited.

Sect. 7. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all money paid into the Treaſury by virtue of this act ſhall be, by the Treaſurer for the time being, laid before the perſons mentioned in the firſt ſection of this act, to be by them diſpoſed of as therein is particularly directed.

Sect. 8. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That after paſſing this act the Commiſſioners of the loan office in every county within this ſtate be empowered and directed to receive, from any perſon or perſons, the whole principal and intereſt of any mortgage in his or their office, which the perſon or perſons paying the money ſhall ſelect, and upon receiving the money indorſe the mortgage-deed with the name of the perſon or perſons ſo paying the ſum paid, and that he, ſhe or they are entitled to the intereſt and principal which ſhall become due thereon, and alſo give to the perſon or perſons paying the money as aforeſaid a certificate, which ſhall be as follows:

We, the Commiſſioners of the loan-office of the county of do hereby certify that we have this day received of of the ſum of being the amount of the principal, and the amount of the intereſt, due on a certain mortgage given by to the Commiſſioners of the loan-office of the county of and that the ſaid his Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns ſhall be entitled to receive from us, at our office, the intereſt and principal as paid into the ſaid office by the ſaid Mortgager, immediately on our receiving the ſame, and we have endorſed the name of the ſaid on the ſaid mortgage, agreeably to an act of the Legiſlature paſſed the day of 178 . In teſtimony whereof, we, the ſaid Commiſſioners of the county of have hereunto affixed our common ſeal, and ſubſcribed our names, this day of in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and

Which indorſement and certificate ſhall authoriſe the perſon or perſons in whoſe favor they are drawn, his, her or their Heirs, Executors, Adminiſtrators or Aſſigns, to demand and receive from the Commiſſioners of the loan-office for the time being the whole of the intereſt and principal that may become due upon the indorſed mortgage, which ſhall be paid unto him, her or them by the Commiſſioners, at their reſpective offices, at ſuch time as the ſame is made payable into the treaſury of this State by the act for ſtriking and making current one hundred thouſand pounds in bills of credit, to be let out on loan, and directing the mode for ſinking the ſame, paſſed May the twenty-ſixth, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-ſix, and exact accounts thereof kept by the Commiſſioners in the loan-office books of the county; and further, the Commiſſioners ſhall lay the money received upon any mortgage as aforeſaid before the board of juſtices and freeholders, to be by them examined, cancelled and delivered forward, as by the 40th ſection of ſaid act is directed, under the like penalties as are preſcribed for refuſal or neglect of duty in the 39th ſection of the laſt recited act.

Sect. 9. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the third ſection of the additional ſupplement to the laſt mentioned act be, and the ſame is hereby repealed.

Sect. 10. And be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That from and after the paſſing this act all debts and contracts, of what nature and kind ſoever, which may or ſhall have been entered into for gold and ſilver coin, ſhall be ſtrictly and faithfully performed, and neither of the contracting parties ſhall avail themſelves of a tender of the bills of credit made current by the laws of this ſtate in diſcharge thereof, upon any action that ſhall hereafter be commenced, but where it ſhall appear that debts and contracts have been *bona fide* made and entered into for gold and ſilver coin, all Judges, Juſtices and Jurors, are hereby directed and required to have ſtrict regard thereto, and to render judgement and execution accordingly, any law or uſage of this State to the contrary in any wiſe notwithſtanding: Provided always, That nothing in this act contained ſhall be ſo conſtrued as to affect or alter any judgment or execution, which may have been obtained before the paſſing thereof.

Paſſed at Perth-Amboy, November 30, 1789.

A true copy from the original,

MASKELL EWING, *Clerk of the General Aſſembly.*

BASTILE *ANECDOTE.*

THE DREAM-BOOK.

THESE ſingular volumes, we underſtand, have been preſerved: and we hope to gratify the curioſity of our readers by the following authentic account of them:

It was the cuſtom of the Lieutenant-Governor, or rather, as we believe he was called, the Major of the Baſtile, not from any order of government, but as a curious whim of his own, to enquire of any priſoner who was deſtined to liberty or death, on the morning of the day of execution or deliverance, concerning the dream of the preceding night. Whatever fancies had troubled or ſweetened the repoſe of the priſoner, we may believe to have been related with agitated fidelity, and the viſion, whatever it might have been, being noted down by the officer, he always retired with greaſ politeneſs, but never was known to communicate whether the dream of the night was or was not ominous of the event of the day.

The Gentleman who inſtructs us in this article, and from whom we ſhall receive further notifications concerning this horrid manſion, was once a trembling inhabitant of it.

On the day of his deliverance, but before he had received any information concerning it, the Major of the priſon waited on him as he occaſionally did, and after ſome official converſation, deſired him to relate the dream of the preceding night. The queſtion he thought foreboded ſomething, and he was not in a ſituation to ſuppoſe that it foreboded any good; however, after ſome time the dream enquired after was recollected, and was as follows:

The priſoner dreamed that he was walking in a church yard; that the path lay round the church, which was a large and lofty Gothic building, and that a croud of perſons of all ages and both ſexes, who appeared entirely unknown to him, were taking the ſame circuit with himſelf. On a ſudden a large globe of fire ſeemed to be ſuſpended over the church, and in a ſhort time the lead, melted by the prodigious heat, ran in ſtreams from every part of the building, and as it fell on the people beneath, it inſtantly deſtroyed them. After ſome time a ſtream of the burning metal fell upon him, but without doing him the leaſt injury, and he alone appeared to eſcape the horrid ruin that ſurrounded him.

The Major wrote down minutes of this dream, returned the priſoner thanks for his communication, and took his leave; it was, however, omnious of his deliverance, for in leſs than an hour he was reſtored to liberty.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1789.

County of Philadelphia and Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſſ.

HENRY FRIDAY, you are hereby notified, purſuant to a ſubpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you be and appear before the Hon. the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, in the ſaid city, to be held at the State-Houſe, in the city of Philadelphia, on the ſecond day of January next, to anſwer the libel of your wife Margaret Friday, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1789.

County of Philadelphia, and Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſſ.

MARY BOOR, you are hereby notified, purſuant to a ſubpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you appear before the Hon. the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, in the ſaid city, to be held at the State-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the 2d day of January next, to anſwer the libel of your huſband William Boor, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 23, 1789.

County of Philadelphia and Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, ſſ.

HENRY BOSSLER, you are hereby notified, purſuant to a ſubpœna directed to you, and now in the hands of the Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, that you be and appear before the Hon. the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, in the ſaid city, to be held at the State-Houſe in the city of Philadelphia, on the 2d day of January next, to anſwer the libel of your wife Sarah Boſsler, praying for a divorce from the banns of matrimony. JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, November 27, 1789.

COMMITTED to the Gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia, a NEGROE MAN, who calls himſelf William Liggins, ſuppoſed to be a runaway ſlave from the ſtate of Virginia, at a place called Henrico; he is marked on each cheek, which appears to have been burnt in, and ſays he ſerved four years to the carpenters trade with a Robert Williams. His maſter, or others claiming ſaid Negroe, are deſired to come, prove property and take him away, in ſix weeks from this date, otherwiſe he will be dealt with as the law directs, by * JAMES ASH, Sheriff.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, on the 24th of March laſt, did execute two notes under my hand and ſeal, to be paid to Lewis Steward, or order, one for nine pounds ten ſhillings, payable the firſt day of Auguſt next, and the other for the like ſum of nine pounds ten ſhillings, payable the firſt inſtant, which notes were given to him by me for a horſe, which he warranted ſound, but ſhortly after I found defective in his eyes. I do therefore forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid notes, as I am determined not to pay either of them, until compelled by a due courſe of law.

November 27, 1789. ADAM BEIDLEMAN.

BOSTON, November 21.

AUTHENTIC NEWS FROM FRANCE.

On Monday laſt His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's cutter, la Levrete, commanded by M. Chevalier de la Bourdonnaye, arrived here in 36 days from Breſt, with diſpatches for the Hon. Conſul of France, who in conſequence thereof has given the agreeable official information that all the free ports of the French Weſt-India Iſlands are open until the firſt of February next, for the introduction of flour and biſcuit from the United States.

At the departure of the above cutter, we can aſſure our readers that the National Aſſembly was ſtill progreſſing towards a completion :--That the loan of 80,000,000 of livres was filled up: That tranquility was entirely reſtored: and that there was every proſpect that France was rapidly approximating to that ſtate of reſpectability as a nation, which her immenſe reſources-- the fertility of her ſoil---and the patriotiſm of her King, and People, entitle her to.

It is with pleaſure we hear, that the Maſſachuſetts Eaſt-Indiaman will be completely fitted with ſails, cordage, anchors, &c. of American manufacture. Yeſterday her largeſt cable, of 18 inches and 120 fathoms, made at Meſſrs. Auſtin's Ropewalk, was ſent on board.

Nov. 25. A correſpondent, in taking an afternoon's walk round the north part of the town, obſerved with inexpreſſible pleaſure, that the muſic of the ax and the hammer was again to be heard in thoſe parts. Every ſtroke re-echoed joy to his breaſt; and the ſatisfaction he felt at ſeeing our induſtrious townſmen ſo generally employed, was heightened by the reflection, that, in their univerſal attachment to federal meaſures, they rightly anticipated the benefits which muſt reſult from an efficient national government, laſtingly eſtabliſhed. While ſuch a government exiſts, foreigners will not be afraid to ſend their money amongſt us; and while it is in our power to make and to execute laws for the promotion of our commerce, the man of wealth will be induced to place that money into trade, which he has long kept hoarded in his cheſt. Thus not only his own intereſt will be promoted, but the mechanick find employment and ſubſiſtance.

To-morrow is aſſigned by the Preſident of the United States, to be obſerved as a day of Public Thankſgiving throughout the union.

No nation under Heaven hath more cauſe for giving thanks to the author of every good and every perfect bleſſing, than the United States of America, for the favors conferred on them in the courſe of the preceding year. Let us for a moment take into retroſpect the gloomy ſituation of our country not three years ſince, ſee our national government a mere ſound---our commerce rapidly annihilating---our manufactures extinct---alarm, inſurrection and tumult, ſpreading horror throughout many of the ſtates----our farmers diſtreſſed with debts and taxes----foreigners flying from our ſhores, and our tradeſmen ſtarving. Let the mind then be turned to our preſent ſituation. With a government in complete operation, which embraces every object neceſſary for the ſafety, peace and proſperity of the union---with an adminiſtration in whom the people place a confidence unknown in the annals of our country---our manufactures progreſſing with a rapidity, which, while it deghts our friends aſtoniſhes our enemies---our ſhip-building again reviving, and promiſing to give our induſtrious citizens a ſupport which they have for a long time wanted—the cheſts of monied men, ſo long locked up, opening; Dry Taxes leſſening; Induſtry increaſing as the habits of a ſtate of warfare diminiſh—while from the land, the huſbandman has reaped, in rich profuſion, the fruits of his labor. Let this change be contemplated, and the heart muſt be inſenſible that will not pour forth his gratitude and praiſe.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated Oct. 17, 1789.

"The ſecond feaſt given at Fort Royal nearly occaſioned the loſs of the colony. On Tueſday, at ſix o'clock, the General (Viomenel) roſe from table and went to the fort, where the troops were enjoying themſelves. A company of Mulattoes joined him, complaining that the commandant had refuſed them entrance—He departed at their head like a fury—called the major, and broke him at the head of the regiment—beat ſome other officers---vexed them ſo much that they abandoned their poſts. He then drew his ſword, and publiſhed a proclamation, in which he acknowledged that the coloured people (the blacks and mulattoes) were made to intercourſe with the whites, and equal to them---embracing a mulatto that he held by the hand. The raſcal immediately made a party, took arms to fight ſome whites; and made a great alarm. The troops ran through the ſtreets againſt the coloured people, ſword in hand; they maimed ſome, but killed none. Many are ſeized, and proſecuted at law. Judge of the effect—The General aſks for favor—diſavows the whole affair, &c. A committee of eighteen is choſen, which ſits twice a day. They are going to appoint one throughout the iſland, and the proſcription of this chief is pronounced. There is no doubt but that he will ſoon embark. He does no buſineſs. The General wrote yeſterday, that he was willing to make every reparation; but the committee have ſignified to him not to appear for fear of the conſequence. We mount guard and patrole every night, and every one wears the National Cockade."

Capt. Burbeck's company has gone to its ſtation at Weſt-Point, without having loſt a ſingle man during the ſouthern expedition.

A number of ſingular incidents occurred during the late tour of the Preſident, which gave him much ſatisfaction. Among others was the following:—On his arrival at Newbury-Port, a poor old ſoldier, by the name of Cotton, commonly called Colonel, who was in the memorable battle when Bradock was defeated on the banks of the Ohio, and ſerved under the Preſident, who was then a Major, requeſted and was admitted into the room where the Preſident was—On the ſoldier's bowing, and aſking "How Major Waſhington did," the Preſident immediately recollecting him, and riſing from his chair, took him by the hand, and tenderly enquired into the ſcenes of his life and preſent circumſtances. I thank God, anſwered the ſoldier, that I have an opportunity of ſeeing my old commander once more. I have ſeen him in adverſity, and now ſeeing him in glory, I can go home, and die contented. The next morning he came again, to take his leave of the Preſident, who gave him a guinea, which he accepted, he ſaid, merely as a token in remembrance of his commander, and which he now wears pendant on his boſom, declaring that nothing earthly ſhall ſeparate it from him.

NEW-YORK, December 2.

The preſent war between the Ruſſians, Auſtrians, Swedes, and Turks, exhibits a moſt degrading picture of human nature---how humiliating the conſideration, that to gratify the ſpleen, caprice, and ambition of a few individuals, whom a fortuitous concurrence of events have placed in a particular ſituation, that whole regions ſhould be depopulated---that human creatures ſhould be claſſed together, clothed in a particular manner, wearing the livery of death, and marched through extenſive regions; leave their wives, children and habitations, all the delights of domeſtic enjoyment, to be ſlaughtered for the acquiſition of an object, in which they are not intereſted. Can it be poſſible that ſo great a proportion of our fellow men will much longer ſubmit to ſuch vaſſalage?---Oppreſſion over the bodies and eſtates of men, in a time of peace, may well rouſe the ſufferers to reſiſtance; but the cruel depredations committed by the tyrants of the earth upon the rights, the freedom, the tranquility, the proſperity, and ſecurity, not only of their enemies, but their ſubjects, in a time of war, fill up the meaſure of human miſery and degradation.

According to an accurate calculation the intereſt of the domeſtic debt of the United States amounted on the 31ſt December, 1787, to

	Dollars,	90ths,	8ths.
	8,123,124	55	7
Two years intereſt will be due the 31ſt December, 1789,	3,396,521	43	7
The total due on 1ſt January 1790, will be	11,519 646	9	6

When it is conſidered how inadequate the funds of the Continent were, under the old Confederation, for the diſcharge of this Intereſt---How inefficient the powers to bring thoſe funds inſufficient as they were, into the Continental Treaſury---When the accumulation of this Intereſt, and the conſequent perplexities are taken into view, the diſſolution of the Union, the loſs of reputation, and public confidence, that muſt inevitably have enſued, had we been ſo judicially blind, as to have perſevered in our bewildered ſyſtem any longer, we never can ſufficiently adore the wiſdom and mercy of Heaven, that arreſted us in our career to ruin---and directed our footſteps to the paths of Government, Peace and Honor. In this view of the ſubject, it is extremely difficult to account, upon the principles of honeſty and common ſenſe, for any remaining traces of oppoſition to the New Government.---It is no breach of charity to ſuppoſe that a virulent ſpirit of oppoſition diſcovered at this *late* period, indicates a mind, that would convulſe the Univerſe to carry a favorite point.---Some ſuch characters are now and then found floating, like bubbles, on the dead lake of Anarchy---but the Lake itſelf is in a fair way of being dried up, when, deprived of their element, envy, chagrin and diſappointment will be no more.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 9.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk (Virginia) dated Nov. 23.

"This day arrived from London, at Lindſay's Hotel, Thomas Jefferſon, Eſq; our late Ambaſſador at the Court of Verſailles, and now Secretary of the United States of America."

Arrived at Beverly, the ſchooner Jupiter, Capt. Ivies, from Bilboa, in 52 days; on the 5th of November ſpoke with Captain Daniel Hatch, in lat. 43, 6, and long. 57, 30, bound from Bourdeaux to Baltimore—had on board Mr. Preble—all well.

We are informed, that on Wedneſday night laſt, a party of villains broke into the houſe of Mrs. Sindry, in Frankfort, and robbed her of near 300l. in money, beſides plate and clothes. There were no perſons in the houſe with Mrs. Sindry, who is upwards of eighty years of age, except an old domeſtic.

Captain Thomſon, arrived at Portſmouth, from London, in lat. 43. long. 52, ſpoke the ſhip Andrew Hammond, from Philadelphia, out ten days, all well. Alſo in ſame latitude, ſpoke the ſhip ——, of New-York, out 8 days, bound for Havre-de-Grace.

Capt. M'Clinton, in the Jenny, from Curracoa, the 28th ult. in lat. 37, off Cape Henry, fell in with a New-England built ſchooner, her mainſail partly hoiſted, the peak downhaul laſhed to the boom, and the boom laſhed to the crotch, lying too with her head to the north, appeared perfectly dry---No perſon, nor boat on board, the cables coiled on the main-hatch. Captain M'Clinton ſuppoſes ſhe had been drove on ſhore in a gale of wind, that the crew left her, and that the wind, ſhifting ſuddenly, had driven her off again.

Monday, the 30th ult. the anniverſary of ST. ANDREW, the tutelar Saint of Scotland, was commemorated by the ſociety in this city, at the Indian Queen in Fourth-ſtreet, where a moſt elegant and ſuperb entertainment was prepared by Mr. James Thompſon. After dinner, the Rev. Dr. William Smith offered up to the bountiful "Giver of all good gifts," this truly *Shandean* ejaculation: "O Lord! provide as well for others, and make us thankful!"

The following toaſts were drank on the occaſion:

1. The ſons of St. Andrew.
2. The land of cakes.
3. The land we live in.
4. The Day, and all that honor it.
5. The Preſident of the United States.
6. The Preſident and State of Pennſylvania.
7. The Convention of Pennſylvania. May they conſider honeſty to be their beſt policy.
8. The ſons of St. George.
9. The ſons of St. Patrick.
10. The ſons of St. Tammany.
11. The patriots and friends of liberty in France.
12. The ſons of liberty over the whole world.
13. May the honeſt heart never know diſtreſs.

Officers for the year enſuing, viz.

Hon. James Wilſon, Eſq; Preſident.

Reverend Dr. William Smith and James Craig, jun. Vice-Preſidents.

Reverend William Marſhall, Chaplain.

John Shields, Treaſurer.

Gavin Hamilton, Secretary.

Aſſiſtants. William Forbes, Thomas Lieper, Emanuel Walker, Andrew Spence, James Henderſon and Robert Henderſon.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS.

Pleaſe to give the two following pieces a place in your papers.---The firſt is for the good of all mankind, as I never knew the Ptiſan to fail, and I have uſed it at leaſt thirty years in my family. It has lately cured great numbers in New-York, and ſome here. It is as follows:

TWO quarts of ſtrong balm tea, two table ſpoonfuls of honey, one tea ſpoonful of powdered ſalt-petre, and as much good vinegar as will make the Ptiſan palatable. Let this be the perſon's conſtant drink, and by all means abſtain from ſpirituous liquor. Beer or wine may be drank moderately. Drink plentifully at night, in the morning, and as often as you wake in the night. Bathe your feet every night in warm water, pare your nails and the callous parts of your feet, dry your feet well, and go to bed.

THERE is more real fortitude in confeſſing a fault, than in fighting forty duels. Therefore I think it my duty to declare, that I have injured *Thomas Bowen*, who was my clerk in the year 1785. While Mr. *Bowen* was with me, about one hundred pounds worth of goods were ſtolen out of my ſtore, and as he was the only perſon who had any right from me to keep the key, when I miſſed the goods I blamed him for it, and told many people he had ſtolen them. By a quarrel between two females, I have come to the knowledge that the goods were taken out of the ſtore by them in the night time.---Wherefore I think it my duty, in juſtice to Mr. *Bowen*'s character, to make this declaration,

JOHN MACPHERSON.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

An ACT *to ſuſpend, for the time therein mentioned, part of an act, entituled* "An act for furniſhing the quota of this ſtate towards paying the annual intereſt of the debts of the United States, and for funding and paying the intereſt of the public debts of this ſtate."

WHEREAS, in order to provide a ſufficient fund for the immediate relief of the creditors of the United States of certain deſcriptions, the ſum of ſeventy-ſix thouſand nine hundred and forty-five pounds ſeventeen ſhillings and ſix-pence was by an act, entituled "An "act for furniſhing the quota of this ſtate towards paying "the annual intereſt of the debts of the United States, "and for funding and paying the intereſt of the public "debts of this ſtate," enacted the 16th day of March, 1785, directed to be annually levied and raiſed upon the perſons and property of the inhabitants of this ſtate: And whereas, by an act, entituled "An act to repeal "ſo much of any act or acts of Aſſembly of this ſtate, as "directs the payment of the new loan debt, or the in-"tereſt thereof, beyond the firſt day of April next, and "for other purpoſes therein mentioned," enacted the 27th day of March, 1789, it was enacted, that the intereſt upon the certificates iſſued by the Comptroller-General of this ſtate, in purſuance of certain acts in the laſt mentioned act recited, and commonly called new loan cereificates, ſhould be paid up, ſo as to compleat the payment of intereſt for four years: And whereas it appears to this Houſe that the ſum of £311000 and upwards is in arrear and unpaid, on account of the ſaid annual tax, and of other general taxes laid by the authority of this ſtate ſince the year 1780, and it is not only unjuſt to continue to impoſe the ſaid tax annually upon thoſe who have paid their reſpective contributions, without collecting the arrearages from thoſe who are deficient, but contrary to the intereſt of the ſtate to omit collecting debts which the length of time renders it more difficult to recover: And whereas this Houſe have it in contemplation to provide adequate meaſures for compelling the payment of ſuch arrearages, in a manner the leaſt burthenſome to the perſons deficient, whereby the ſtate will be better enabled to pay the ſaid proportion of intereſt on the ſaid certificates in and by the Act laſt mentioned aſſumed, and equal juſtice in this reſpect will be adminiſtered to the people, and it is therefore neceſſary to ſuſpend, for one year, ſo much of the act herein beforementioned, as directs an aſſeſſment to be made in each county, and in the city of Philadelphia, on the firſt Tueſday of January annually:

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That ſo much of the act, entituled "An "Act for furniſhing the quota of this State towards "paying the annual intereſt of the debts of the United "States, and for funding and paying the intereſt of the "public debts of this State," enacted the ſixteenth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, as requires the Commiſſioners of the city and county of Philadelphia, and of the other counties of the State, reſpectively, to iſſue their warrant, as therein directed, and the aſſeſſors of or in the city of Philadelphia, and of each reſpective county, to make return of property as is therein directed, or as requires an aſſeſſment or appointment of the ſaid tax to be made for the year enſuing in the city, or any of the counties aforeſaid, ſhall be, and is hereby ſuſpended for one year from and after the firſt day of January next, and no longer.

RICHARD PETERS, Speaker.

Enacted into a law, at Philadelphia, on Tueſday, the eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Northampton, November 30, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, on Wedneſday, the 23d day of December next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-Houſe, in Eaſton, a certain meſſuage and tenement, and tract or piece of land, ſituate in Forks townſhip, about three miles from Eaſton; bounded by land of Adam Dufford, Conrad Commeſon, Michael Meſſenger and others; containing 272¾ acres, more or leſs. Seized and taken in execution as late the property and eſtate of James Young, Eſq; deceaſed, by

GEORGE GRAFF, Sheriff.

WHEREAS LYDIA, the wife of the ſubſcriber, of New-Britain, Bucks county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, hath without lawful cauſe eloped from my bed and board, theſe are therefore to forewarn all and every perſon or perſons whatever not to deal with, nor give her credit, on my account, as I have determined not to pay any debt or debts that ſhe ſhall or may contract after the date hereof. Witneſs my hand, the 20th day of Nov. A. D. 1789. † JOSEPH MATHEW.

AS Joſeph, the huſband of the ſubſcriber, of New-Britain townſhip, Bucks county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, hath taken upon him to accuſe me of elopement, neceſſity obliges me to juſtify my own character, and ſhew whether I have juſt cauſe or not thus publicly to lay open, in as favorable a manner as I now can, the treatment I have received from him. To ſay his behaviour is more like a ſavage than a huſband would not exceed the truth. However, I ſhall omit ſeveral circumſtances, and only mention, to prove what I ſay, that twice in the ſame night he forcibly dragged me out of doors, at which time I was obliged to take refuge in my mother's houſe, which is only a few poles diſtant. Now if this, and the like and worſe conduct, which can eaſily be made appear, are not reaſonable excuſes, I leave it with an impartial public and the neighbourhood in which we live to judge.

Dec. 4th, 1789. † LYDIA MATHEW.

WHEREAS the Supreme Executive Council have been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber Health-Officer and Collector of Head-money on Paſſengers and Servants arriving in this ſtate, I think it proper to give this Notice to all Maſters of veſſels that may have any paſſengers or ſervants on board, that unleſs they enter ſuch paſſengers and ſervants at my office, within 24 hours after their arrival, the Captain, and all concerned, are ſubject by law to the penalty of Ten Pounds for every paſſenger or ſervant ſo imported.

NATHANIEL FALCONER, Health-Officer and Collector of Head-money.

Philadelphia, October 3, 1789.

N. B. The Office is now kept in Race-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets.

The OBSERVER.

NUMBER VII.

The fluctuating value of Paper in circulation oppreſſive to the poor.

EVERY public meaſure, which ſubjects needy citizens to the impoſition of the rich, is repugnant to juſtice. Great numbers of the rich are alſo generous to the poor, but it is not the character of all to whom a wiſe Providence hath diſtributed wealth. One man of great opulence and a hard heart hath power to oppreſs a whole vicinity of needy people. Among the preſent means of oppreſſion in the United States, none is greater than a circulating paper of unſteady and deceitful value; and yet there are thoſe, who with a confident face will aſſert that the meaſures which lead to this are deſigned as an eaſement to the neceſſitous members of ſociety. Thoſe who are poor and in backward circumſtances unwarily are taken by the fair pretences---they are told and believe that it is for their benefit, and bleſs the meaſures which ſap the vigor of their induſtry. The wealthy can make their choice between ſeveral mediums in circulation, and if there be a bad kind of money, we ſhall always find it in the hands of thoſe who have leaſt policy and riches; thus the indigent lie under a double diſadvantage, the quantity of their money is ſmall, and it is of the worſt kind, not being in demand to procure the neceſſaries of life. It is a maxim for ever true, that the worſt kind of circulating money will in the end fall into the hands of thoſe who are leaſt able to bear a loſs. Thoſe States which have partially funded their debts pay the intereſt in paper certificates or indents, which paſs into circulation for the payment of taxes--- theſe certificates are iſſued as an equivalent for gold and ſilver coin, and in every view of the fact they are a depreciated paper money, of very different value at ſeveral times of the year, and in different diſtricts --they may be purchaſed in large ſums through moſt of the States, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty per cent. diſcount. Taxes iſſue by authority, on the ſuppoſition that it is their real value, and it is their real value to thoſe who can purchaſe at the right time of ſale; it is alſo their value to a greater part of the public creditors, whoſe diſtreſſed ſituation obliges them to ſell on any terms, the firſt moment they can obtain the intereſt from the public. Still it is fact that one half the taxable inhabitants purchaſe them nearly at par with gold and ſilver. The poor man and thoſe of little enterpriſe, but induſtrious, delay purchaſing until they are driven by the hour of payment, and then make the beſt bargain they can, either with ſome neighbour, or public officer, prepared for the *benevolent* purpoſe of accommodating all ſuch as could not purchaſe in time for themſelves. In this way proviſion is made for the poor, and thoſe whoſe circumſtances are decaying: ſome of theſe make payment in hard labour, and ſome by promiſſory bonds; induced by ſhort credit, they fall into the ſnare and are effectually ruined.

Take the following fact as proof of my aſſertion. In March 1787, one hundred pounds ſpecie was ſent to Boſton to purchaſe ſtate paper, then receivable in taxes, which paper was put into the hands of a perſon in one of the weſtern counties of Maſſachuſetts, who returned the principal in November of the ſame year, with a net profit to the owner of the hundred pounds of ſixty pounds ſix ſhillings and one penny. It is to be remembered this agent charged very high for his ſervices and expences, ſo that it is certain thoſe who paid the taxes paid at leaſt forty ſhillings for every twenty which the ſtate received. Theſe were the very people, who a little before had been ſcourged into obedience by a military force. For inſurgency they were criminal, and government were right to check their phrenzy by the moſt coercive means; but to palliate their conduct, which we wiſh to bury in oblivion, let it be remembered that oppreſſion will ſometimes make wiſe men mad. It is but a few articles the poor planter has for ſale, and theſe perhaps not in demand at the time neceſſity obliges him to ſell, ſo that he can exchange them only for the worſt kind of circulating money, and that at its higheſt price. The ſame neceſſity obliges him to ſell at the loweſt price, and between buying and ſelling he makes a loſs of one third. I could mention a thouſand ways in which a depreciated circulating medium is oppreſſive to mankind, but eſpecially to ſuch as have ſmall property; and nature admits not of a poſſibility of remedying the evil, but by wholly removing the cauſe. No facts can be more fully proved than thoſe I have mentioned, but there is ſo ſtrong a propenſity in ſome people to have a cheap kind of money, that they will think the writer hath miſchievous ſchemes in his brains, and that every thing is endangered, until the pariſh Prieſt, or town pedagogue, or the incendiary of the neighbourhood, ſome of whom may chance to remember a phraſe of ſchool Latin, ſhall have ſounded the alarm. With waſps and flies the Obſerver promiſes great patience, and will only drive them gently, not aiming at their life, for it is the nature of thoſe inſects to buz round the ſcent of honey, though they can make none themſelves; but ſhould any of the higher claſs of peculators, who have grown rich on ſpoil, under the appearance of much honeſty and concern, unwiſely throw themſelves in his way, he pledges himſelf to diſcloſe things concerning them, which the heart of the public hath not conceived. The old man Abraham was honeſt, he made payment in the current money of the merchant; it is the money of the merchant which the poor ought to receive, and no other kind of circulating medium will do juſtice in the community. Whether this money be gold, ſilver or paper, it is a matter of little conſequence, for a fixed value and general demand conſtitutes its worth. At preſent it is not poſſible for the State governments to give this value to their certificates or indents; but the United States, if the whole debt could be brought into one fund, might eaſily effect it by a connection with the great mercantile banks within the Empire. Bank money is the money of the merchant, and the whole commercial influence of the country will preſerve its value. Suppoſe the ſums of a rich and poor man's taxes to be apportioned according to their real wealth and ability; the rich man, by purchaſing the depreciated medium in proper time and a ſmall price, makes an eaſy payment; the poor man, purchaſing at almoſt double price, finds the demand intolerable; and if to this there be added fees for travel, and others which have no legal name, he ſinks in ruin. Theſe, ye poor and embarraſſed citizens, are the bleſſings of a cheap paper money, for which too many of you have been advocates,

211

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

Authoriſed by Act of Aſſembly, for the SALE of a

Real Eſtate, and a large and valuable Collection of Paintings, Engravings, &c.

Late the property of MR. ROBERT EDGE PINE, deceaſed.

Prizes,	No.	*Lots.*		*Value.*	*Total.*
1	1	A lot of ground 71 feet front on Eighth-ſtreet, and 130 feet in depth; on which is erected an elegant new brick houſe 42 feet front by 50 feet deep, completely finiſhed, and well accommodated either for a large family or for a public houſe; a good pump in the yard; a neat garden in the rear of the houſe, and a court-yard in front,			5333 30-90
2	1	A lot of ground adjoining to the ſouth ſide of the former, 29 feet front on Eighth-ſtreet, and 130 feet deep			1333 30 90
3	1	A fine original allegorical picture, repreſenting the liberty and proſperity of America, 9 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 10 inches (framed)			220
4	1	Ditto, repreſenting Mr. Garrick delivering an ode in honour of Shakeſpear, and ſurrounded by Shakeſpear's principal tragic and comic characters. The figure of Mr. Garrick is a real portrait and a ſtriking likeneſs. 8 feet by 7 feet (framed)			220
5 *to* 8	4	Select ſcenes from Shakeſpear's plays, viz. 1 from the Tempeſt, 2 from King Lear, and 1 from As you like it, 7 feet by 5 feet 8 inches,		170	680
9	1	Scene in the fourth act of Hamlet idem,			160
10	1	Medea and Jaſon, 7 feet 10 inches, by 6 feet 6 inches,			85
11	1	A Superb full length Portrait of Mrs. Yates in the character of Medea, 8 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 8 inches, highly finiſhed,			85
12	1	A fine portrait of His Excellency General Waſhington,			60
13 *to* 21	9	Venus and Cupid; Sleeping Venus; Scenes from Shakeſpear; Peaſant's Family; Roman Matron; Vertumnus and Pomona; Holy Family; Grecian Lady; different ſizes,		40	360
22 *to* 24	3	The four Seaſons from Roſalba, in crayons, well finiſhed; Small whole length of King George II. and a Peaſant's family		32	96
25 *to* 30	6	Landſcape; Paſtoral Concert; Viſion of St. Helena; General Waſhington; Mad Woman in Chains; Small whole length of K. Geo. II.		22	132
31 *to* 39	9	Mr. Garrick reſigning the Stage; L'Allegro from Milton; Fanny in the Maid of the Mill; Head of General Waſhington; Boadicia Britiſh Queen; The Seaſons; Somnus and Cupid; Head of General Waſhington; Small whole length of a Spaniard in proper dreſs,		15	135
40 *to* 54	15	Various Portraits; Drawings in Chalk, finely executed; Fancy Pieces, &c. &c. in lots; alſo No. 52, an anatomical Figure in bronze; No. 53, a ſett of Prints of the Spaniſh Armada, bound and finely engraved; and No. 54, a Garden ſcene,		8	120
55 *to* 66	12	Ditto, Ditto,		7	84
67 *to* 108	42	Paintings in Oil and Crayons; Fancy Pieces; Fruit and Flowers; Drawings in Chalk; elegant Engravings framed and glazed; Landſcapes; Miniatures, &c. &c. No. 82, a Shagreen caſe, containing 13 antique caſts,		6	252
109 *to* 118	10	Ditto, Ditto,		4 60 90	46 60-90
119 *to* 151	33	Heads, Landſcapes, Fancy pieces, &c		3	99
152 *to* 501	350	Paintings, Drawings and Prints		2	700
502-1100	599	Engravings from celebrated Paintings,		1 30-90	798 60 90
	1100	Tickets, at Ten Dollars each,			11000

There are no abſolute blanks in this lottery, for it is a lottery of ſale; that is, if any perſon ſhould purchaſe the whole 1100 Tickets, he would receive property equivalent to the price paid for thoſe tickets, rated at a very low valuation; but as theſe tickets will be diſtributed amongſt many hands, and ſome fortunate adventurer will get a valuable houſe and lot for the price of only ten dollars, it follows that many others muſt draw prizes of leſs value than the price paid for a ticket; yet every adventurer will be entitled to a prize.

It is propoſed to draw this lottery on the firſt Monday in May next, or ſooner, if the tickets ſhould be ſooner diſpoſed of.

Tickets, at ten dollars each, may be had of Dr. J. Jones, Mr. John Vaughan, Mr. George Meade, Francis Hopkinſon, Eſq; Mr. Heatly, General Stewart, managers appointed by law; of Mrs. Pine, in Eighth-ſtreet, and of ſuch other perſons in the ſeveral States as ſhall hereafter be nominated, of which public notice will be given. N. B. The tickets to be ſold for CASH only.

After the drawing is over, the ticket numbers with prizes annexed, will be publiſhed, and the adventurers are to ſend for their reſpective prizes at their own expence. The prizes will not be delivered to any perſon but the bearer of the ticket or tickets which may draw them.

N. B. A clear title, free of incumbrance, will be given to the perſon who ſhall draw the prizes No. 1 and 2.

All prizes muſt be demanded within nine months after the drawing is finiſhed.

P. S. It would have been too lengthy an advertiſement for a newſpaper to have particulariſed in this ſcheme all the ſmaller prizes; a compleat catalogue of them may be ſeen at Mrs. PINE's, a copy of which will be lodged with his Excellency the Preſident of the State, as a ſecurity that no alterations will be made in the Numbers the Prizes now bear.

Philadelphia, November 21, 1789.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JOSEPH CRUKSHANK,

Printer and Bookſeller, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Second and Third-ſtreets, Philadelphia,

(Price One Eighth of a Dollar)

Poor Will's Pocket ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord 1790;

Being the Second after Leap-Year.

Containing (beſides the neceſſary Aſtronomical Calculations)

A TABLE of the weight and value of ſundry coins, as they now paſs in Great-Britain and the United States of America. Times of holding the courts of law in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Delaware and Maryland. Yearly and general meetings of the people called Quakers. Scale of depreciation, for the ſettlement of debts, as eſtabliſhed by the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania. Continental ſcale of depreciation, as eſtabliſhed by the late Congreſs. Table of intereſt at ſix per cent. Table ſhewing the value of any number of Engliſh guineas, French guineas, French crowns and dollars, in Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, Delaware and Maryland. Tide table for ſundry places in the United States, Tables of roads. Names of the members of the new Congreſs; Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; Judges, Attornies and Marſhals of the ſeveral diſtrict Courts of the United States; members of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania; members of the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania; Judges of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, and Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennſylvania, &c. Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen and Common Council-men of the city of Philadelphia; Judges of the Quarter Seſſions and Judges of the Common Pleas, for the city and county of Philadelphia; City and County Commiſſioners; Street Commiſſioners; City Surveyors or Regulators; Sheriff, Coroner, &c. &c. ¶

Clocks and Watches.

A VARIETY of good new and ſecond-hand Clocks, with or without caſes; an elegant muſical chamber clock: Alſo a few new and ſecond-hand watches, to be ſold by THOMAS HOWARD, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets, where all kinds of clock and watch work are done as uſual. †

N. B. An APPRENTICE wanted.

Newtown, November 30, 1789.

BY virtue of writs of *venditioni exponas* and *levari facias*, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale by public vendue, on the premiſes, on Saturday, the 12th of December next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, four tracts of land, containing altogether about 800 acres, with their appurtenances, ſituate in the Falls townſhip, Bucks county; bounded by the river Delaware, and lands of William Biles, Thomas Riche, Eſq; and others. Alſo a quantity of rye by the buſhel. Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of Samuel Brown, by

JACOB BENNET, Sheriff.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 22d inſt. a dark bay MARE, riſing eight years old, a natural trotter, has neither brand nor ear mark, when ſhe ſtands, ſhe ſets her off hind foot forward near her fore foot, about 13 hands high, ſhod all round. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and brings her home, or if ſtolen, ſecures the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have *Eight Dollars* reward, or Three Dollars for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by

Nov. 27, 1789. § ROBERT WALLACE.

TO BE SOLD,

ONE equal undivided half part of a Lot of ſixteen acres of LAND, more or leſs, ſituated in Solebury townſhip, in Bucks county, 34 miles from Philadelphia, on the York road, joining Corryel's ferry on the river Delaware, with the following buildings, viz. A valuable Merchant MILL, with two pair of ſtones, one whereof excellent French burr, 4 feet 2 inches diameter, the other a cullen and country ſtone, 4 feet diameter, three bolting cheſts, one with two ſuperfine cloths, one for ſhip-ſtuff, the other a country cheſt, a rolling ſcreen, two fans and hoiſting works, all going by water, alſo a new corn kiln, and a good ſaw-mill newly built, adjoining the merchant mill, which cuts from 6 to 8000 feet of board per week, the carriage going back by water, very conveniently ſituated for logs and wheat coming to the mills tails by water in large quantities, and for conveying flour to Philadelphia by water at a low rate, the water works all going by that never failing ſtream known by the name of Ingham's Big Spring; alſo a dwelling-houſe, cooper's ſhop, ſtabling, and ſtore, which is a good ſtand for buſineſs.

Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms, by applying to THOMAS PARRY, living in Moreland townſhip, Montgomery county, or to BENJAMIN PARRY, on the premiſes. †

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Weſt-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 28th of November laſt, A BLACK HORSE, remarkably ſhort bodied, riſing 7 years old, ſome what brown about the mouth, has a large mane, which hangs on both ſides of his neck, and about the middle of his rump betwixt the breadth of a penny and a dollar of hair rubbed off, his hind legs middling crooked, ſhod before, trots, paces and canters. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and gives information to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and, if brought home, reaſonable charges, paid by ‡ JAMES NESBIT.

December 6th, 1789.

Salem, New-Jerſey, December 1, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be ſold, at public vendue, on Friday, the 5th day of February next, on the premiſes, All the Moveable and Real Eſtate of Whitten Cripps, Eſq; Sheriff of the county of Salem, conſiſting of, one horſe and ſome cattle, 150 acres of land, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables, and other out-houſes, &c. thereon; likewiſe 100 acres of marſh, oppoſite to the ſaid farm; alſo 100 acres of marſh, lying on Mill-creek, joining lands of Francis Redſtreak and others; alſo 200 acres, more or leſs, in the townſhip of Manington, joining lands of Job Shrieve and others; late the property of Whitten Cripps, Eſq; Sheriff of the county of Salem; ſeized and taken in execution at the ſuit of Thomas Sinnickſon, Eſq; Collector of the county of Salem, and to be ſold, by

¶ EDWARD SIDDON, Coroner.

Montgomery county, December 5, 1789.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to Sale, on Wedneſday, the 23d of this inſt. December, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Stephen Muſhen, in Jenkin-town, a certain meſſuage, plantation and tract of land, containing 62 acres, more or leſs, ſituate in Cheltenham townſhip, bounded by lands of Anthony Williams, jun. John Miller, and others; the buildings are good, two excellent orchards, with ten acres of meadow, and a proportion of timber, and the whole in good repair: Taken in execution, and to be ſold as the property of John M'Laughlin, by

FRANCIS SWAINE, Sheriff.

American Editions.

JUST PUBLISHED (Price 1l. 2s. 6d.)

By THOMAS DOBSON,

At the STONE HOUSE in Second-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

An Enquiry *into the Nature and Cauſes* OF THE

Wealth of Nations.

By ADAM SMITH, L. L. D. and F. R. S.

Of London and Edingburgh; one of the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in Scotland; and formerly Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Glaſgow.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

THE ſuperior merit of this intereſting Work is univerſally acknowledged where the Book itſelf is known; it has been tranſlated into moſt of the languages of Europe, and its importance aſcertained by the reception it has met with from the Farmer, the Manufacturer, the Merchant, and the Stateſman.

The Publiſher flattered himſelf he ſhould perform an acceptable ſervice to the generous and diſcerning Public, by preſenting to them an elegant *American* Edition of this Work at this important period---Printed on a ſuperfine paper and good type, handſomely bound and lettered, at not more than *one half the price* for which the London Edition can be imported and ſold---He hopes in this inſtance for a continuance of that liberal encouragement which he has frequently received, and which it is his great ambition to merit.

THE reſpectable atuhor of this Work has taken an extenſive and connected view of the ſeveral ſubjects in which the wealth of nations is concerned; and from an happy union of fact and theory has deduced a ſyſtem, which, we apprehend, is more ſatisfactory, and reſts on better grounds, than any before offered to the Public.

The ſtyle and compoſition of the Work, though ſuited to the ſubject, is by no means its principal excellence. Its merit is of an higher order, and ariſes chiefly from the depth and accuracy with which the Author has inveſtigated a ſubject of ſo complex and intricate a nature, from the truth of the principles which he has eſtabliſhed, and from the importance an utility of the concluſions which he has enabled his readers to deduce.---[*Extract from the Britiſh Review of the firſt Edition, in* 1776.]---

AT length, however, the world begins to perceive, that commerce depends not upon a competition, but upon a combination of intereſts; and that is beſt ſupported, not by mutual limitations and embarraſſments, but by a perfect freedom of intercourſe. It is now underſtood, that the trade of nations, as well as individuals, flouriſhes beſt when the trader is ſurrounded by opulent neighbours; and that the mutual encouragement of labour, in the ſeveral ways in which each country from its natural advantages, or acquired habits, is beſt able to excel, muſt be a mutual benefit; and that even where their labour is employed in the ſame tract, it is as injurous to neighbouring nations, as it is commonly found to be to neighbouring individuals, to live in a perpetual ſtate of jealouſy.

Theſe principles, though certainly juſt, were little known, or underſtood, by our old writers upon commerce; and, indeed, ſeem never to have been ſettled in their full force till Dr. ADAM SMITH wrote his *Enquiry*. In this Work, however, they are eſtabliſhed in a manner which nearly approaches to demonſtration; ſo that the Author is entitled to the praiſe, not only of having written an excellent book, on a ſubject before very imperfectly underſtood, but of having laid the foundation of a commercial ſyſtem of policy, which cannot fail in time to ſubdue the narrow prejudices which have hitherto influenced the counſels of ſtateſman, as well as the conduct of Merchants.---[*Extract from the Review of the third Edition, in* 1785.]

ALSO, LATELY PUBLISHED,

Nicholſon's Introduction to Natural Philoſophy (illuſtrated with copperplates.) Price, 1l. 2s. 6d.---In two volumes, 25s.

Paley's Principles of Moral and Political Philoſophy. Price, 15s.

*** T. DOBSON has for ſale, a very extenſive collection of *BOOKS* on various ſubjects, and a large aſſortment of Writing-Paper, Dutch Quills, Blank Books, and Stationary in general.

To be expoſed to Sale, by public vendue,

on the 12th day of December next, by the ſubſcribers, Executors to the eſtate of Thomas Lewis, late of the townſhip of Goſhen, deceaſed,

THE Plantation or Tract of Land whereon he lived, ſituate in ſaid townſhip, within two miles of the ſign of Admiral Warren on the Lancaſter road, and within two miles of plenty of good lime ſtone, 23 miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing 137 acres of good arable land, two thirds of it cleared, the remainder good timber land; there are on the premiſes two dwelling-houſes, one has three fire-places below ſtairs and one above, the other is a log houſe, log barn and ſtables, ſtone ſpring houſe over a good ſpring near the door, fifteen acres of meadow, one half of which is watered by a never failing ſtream, on which there is a good mill-ſeat, a good bearing orchard of near 300 apple-trees, beſides a number of other fruit trees, ſuch as peaches, pears, plumbs, &c. The whole to be ſold together, or ſeparate, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. The ſale to begin at two o'clock on ſaid day, when the conditions of ſale will be made known by

DANIEL CORNOG, and
JAMES GARRETT.

N. B. All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſame are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be ſettled by the ſubſcribers. †

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

Living in the townſhip of Northampton, in the county of Burlington, in the weſtern diviſion of the State of New-Jerſey, near the New Mills,

THAT valuable Plantation and Tract of Land that he now lives on, containing 440 acres, about 200 acres thereof is clear and in good cedar fence, 80 acres thereof is meadow, and as much more may be made out of a good timber ſwamp, the remainder good wood land; on the ſaid place is a large dwelling houſe and kitchen, with a pump in a good well of water, under a good ſhed at the kitchen door, with a large barn, waggon houſe, hay houſes, ſtables, cow houſes, and other convenient out houſes, all in good order, about 8 acres of apple orchard now in its prime of excellent fruit, a good garden before the door. The land lieth very convenient to be divided into two plantations; an indiſputable title will be given to the purchaſer, and the terms of ſale made known, by ‡

November 14, 1789. JOB BRIGGS.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Willſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, on the 26th day of the Ninth Month laſt, an Iron Grey MARE, ſuppoſed to be three years old, about thirteen hands high, has no ſhoes on, and is moſt natural to pacing. The owner coming, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to ¶

JEFFERY SMEDLEY.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

A TRACT of patented land, on the ſouth ſide of the north-eaſt branch of Suſquehanna, in Northumberland county, containing 304½ acres, of an excellent quality; this tract commands a front of more than one mile upon the river.

A Tract of patented land, adjoining the above, containing 169¾ acres.

A Tract of patented land, ſituate in Cumberland Valley townſhip, Bedford county, containing 297 acres.

Upwards of 1800 acres of patented land in ſaid county, in ſix different patents, with the uſual allowance.

303¾ acres and allowance, ſituate on the main branch of Conewago creek, part in Franklin, and part in Manallon townſhips, York county.

An undivided fourth part of 900 acres of patented land, ſituate on Bald Eagle creek, at the foot of Tuſſy's mountain, Northumberland county.

An undivided ſhare of two valuable tracts of land, ſituate upon the north and ſouth ſides of the Franks-town branch of Juniata, held between the Reverend Doctor Smith and the ſubſcriber, containing upwards of 500 acres. ctf.

November 11, 1789. GEO. CAMPBELL.

The Partnerſhip of *Sharp & William Delany*, Druggiſts, being diſſolved, the ſubſcriber continues the buſineſs on his own account, at *FOTHERGILL's HEAD*, the weſt ſide of Second-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets---

Where a Freſh and General Aſſortment of

Drugs & Medicines,

Surgeons Inſtruments, & Patent Medicines,

Are to be diſpoſed of on very reaſonable terms.

Medicine Cheſts for family or ſea uſe, put up with proper directions.

Store-keepers may be accommodated with Patent Medicines, &c. with a generous allowance.

His former cuſtomers, as well as thoſe who chuſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend upon his utmoſt attention to ſerve them, and to give ſatisfaction. WILLIAM DELANY.

Philadelphia, Nov. 24, 1789.

On Wednesday, the 16th of December next, at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe, will be ſold, at public ſale,

A VALUABLE Tract of Land, lying in Buffaloe townſhip, Black Hole Valley, in the county of Northumberland, containing 300 acres, with the uſual allowance of 6 per cent. ſurveyed in the year 1774, and patented in May 1775, being the property of Iſaac Williams, of Cheſter county, deceaſed. The moſt part of this land appears to be good, and well timbered with white oak, white walnut and white pine, it is alſo well watered, and a large quantity of good meadow may be made thereon; there is a log houſe on it, and ſome land cleared, now in the tenure of Ephraim Bennet. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by

JOHN PATTON, Auctioneer.

Imported, and to be Sold, wholeſale and retail, by

JACOB PARKE,

On the north-ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, Philadelphia, a general aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

AMONGST WHICH ARE

SMITH's anvils, vizes and files, ſawmill, croſs cut, hand and other ſaws, carpenters planes, chiſſels, plane irons and other tools, ſadlers, ſhoemakers, and coopers tools, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſprigs, tacks and ſcrews of all kinds, turkey oil-ſtones, frying-pans, ſhovel and tongs, warming-pans, coffee-mills, candleſticks, table knives and forks, Barlow penknives, drawer-furniture and other braſs work, waggon boxes, Crowley and American ſteel, ſheet braſs, bridle bits, ſtirrup irons, girth, firſingle and ſtraining webs, ſtaples and plates, curry combs, ſcale beams, ſpades, Spaniſh brown, yellow ochre, Venetian red, Pruſſian blue, vermillion, pummice ſtone, emory, &c. With moſt other kinds of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sadlery, Glaſs, Paints, &c.

MANUFACTURES.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate, Muſtard, Starch *and* Hair-Powder,

Of the beſt Quality, Manufactured by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, which he will ſell *low* for CASH or *ſhort* CREDIT.

The higheſt Price given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Mr. *M'Dougall*

PRESENTS his compliments to his former employers and the public, informs them, that his School is now opened at his ſchool-room in *Carter's-Alley*, for the reception of pupils, to learn the polite and neceſſary accompliſhment of DANCING.

Thoſe who may pleaſe to honor him with the tuition of their children may depend on his utmoſt endeavours to promote their expectations, in cultivating a polite addreſs and eaſy carriage, as well as teaching dancing, in the moſt elegant and approved method.

His employers may depend, that the regularity and decorum, which have always been obſerved in his School, ſhall be ſtill attended to.

Note. A number of new dances, both French and Engliſh, will be taught during the ſeaſon.

WHEREAS at a meeting of the Indiana Company, held at the Indian Queen Tavern, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 20th day of March, 1776, among other rules and regulations entered into by the ſaid company, they agreed as followeth:

That the company will meet twice in every year until the buſineſs be compleated, at ſuch times and places as they ſhall appoint; and in caſe it ſhall be thought neceſſary to call any ſpecial meetings, the ſame ſhall be done on application in writing, ſigned by any five of the proprietors, made to the preſident, who ſhall thereupon give at leaſt two months public notice of the time and place, in three ſeveral newſpapers of the city of Philadelphia, and of the buſineſs intended to be propoſed; provided ſuch meeting ſhall be at the place laſt appointed by the company.

To the Preſident of the Indiana Company, or to the Vice-Preſident thereof---October 4, 1789.

SIR,

IN conformity to the above rule, we, the ſubſcribers, proprietors or ſhare holders in the tract of land called Indiana, do requeſt that a general meeting of ſaid proprietors may be called, for the purpoſe of proſecuting the claims of the company, agreeable to the Fœderal conſtitution of the United States.

Richard Neave,
George Morgan,
David Franks,
William Pollard,
Joſeph Simons,) by their attorney,
Levy A. Levy,) Bernard Gratz.

AGREEABLY to the foregoing application, the proprietors of Indiana are required to meet at the Indian Queen Tavern in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, on Thurſday, the 31ſt of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpoſe mentioned in the ſaid application. JOSEPH BULLOCK, *Vice-Preſident.*

Philadelphia, October 22, 1789. 2 m.

THE public are hereby informed that James Rumſey, Eſquire, of Berkely county, in Virginia, has lately obtained from the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York acts of Aſſembly, veſting in him the ſole and excluſive right of making, uſing, and vending certain engines, machines and devices, by him invented or improved; and hath alſo petitioned Congreſs, and filed of record with the Secretary of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, plans and ſpecifications of the ſaid machines, in order to obtain a general patent for making, uſing, and vending the ſame throughout the United States, ſo ſoon as Congreſs ſhall paſs any act for granting letters patent, or for ſecuring to authors and inventors the right and privilege to their works and inventions:

A mill has lately been conſtructed for Mr. Joſeph Few, near the Falls of Schuylkill, upon the principles of Mr. Rumſey's improvement of Dr. Barker's mill, (one of the machines included in the acts of aſſembly) by which it is clearly demonſtrated that the advantage gained in the force of water is, in all caſes, double to that of the beſt conſtructed over-ſhot wheels, and will be ſtill greater in any other mode of applying water, particularly to low heads; that a great ſaving will be introduced in the conſtruction of mills, both by their works being originally much more ſimple, their not being liable to injury from ice, much eaſier to be kept in repair, and in all probability, three or four times more durable than the machinery of common mills.

Mr. Rumſey's cylindric and pendulum ſaw mills, will ſtill require much leſs water than the improvement of Dr. Barker's mill; and their conſtruction is more ſimple and cheap than any other mode now in uſe: the power gained by theſe modes will apply equally well to tilt-hammers and all other works that require an alternate motion, whether perpendicular or horizontal.

All perſons in the ſtates of Pennſylvania and New-York, who are deſirous of purchaſing rights for conſtructing and uſing the above machines, or any others included in the aforeſaid acts of Aſſembly, are requeſted to apply to the ſubſcribers, who are duly authoriſed to diſpoſe of ſuch rights. The cylinders and ſome other machinery peculiar to theſe mills, will be prepared, if the purchaſers think proper, under the direction of Mr. Joſeph Barnes, attorney in fact to Mr. Rumſey, who will calculate the ſize of the ſaid machinery for every given head of water: And in order the ſooner to extend the uſe and benefit of theſe machines, particularly the mills, the privilege will be diſpoſed of for a much leſs premium to ſuch perſons as may make application before the firſt day of January next, than to thoſe who may apply afterwards, when theſe machines ſhall be brought into more general uſe and demand: Mr. Barnes will, in the firſt inſtance, either ſuperintend the fixing the machinery (where it can conveniently be done) in perſon, or he will inſtruct ſome ſkilful mechanic in the proper mode of executing it.

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
BENJAMIN WYNKOOP,
ew3M JOSEPH BARNES,
September 30, 1789. JOSEPH FEW.

Paſſyunk townſhip, November 21, 1789.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing on the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 6th of November inſtant, a Bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be eight years old, a ſtar in his forehead, ſome ſaddle marks on his back, his off fore foot white, and branded on the near buttock with the letter W. The owner, on proving property, and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to §

GEORGE CLECKNER.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE lot of land in the city of Burlington, fronting 52 feet 9 inches on the river Delaware, and extending back 400 feet to Pearl-ſtreet, with the privilege of a 10 feet alley from the river Delaware to Pearl-ſtreet aforeſaid; there are on the premiſes a ſmall frame houſe, and a well of good water.

Alſo one other houſe and lot, in Trenton, ſituate near the Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, adjoining lands late the property of Samuel Tucker, Eſq; deceaſed. The houſe conſiſts of two rooms on the firſt floor, and three above, with a kitchen and a well of good water at the door; there is on the premiſes a good new ſtable, which will contain ten horſes. Wheat or flour will be taken in part payment. For further particulars enquire of FREDERICK CHRISTIAN, Philadelphia, WILLIAM ROSCO, Trenton, or the ſubſcriber, in Burlington.

Tbctf. BETHANATH HODGKINSON.

THE Creditors of John Garrett, who are entitled to a dividend in the property aſſigned to us, the ſubſcribers, on the 18th of January, 1785. for the payment of his debts, are once more requeſted to furniſh their reſpective accounts, duly atteſted, on or before the firſt day of January, 1790. This is the third time of advertiſing, and thoſe who do not bring in their accounts on or before the abovementioned time, will be entirely excluded from a dividend.

RICHARD DOWNING,
WILLIAM KENLY, } Aſſignees.
SETH WILLIS,

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, near the MARKET.